

BROOKINS BREAKS ALTITUDE RECORD IN WRIGHT BIPLANE

LAST DROP OF FUEL BURNED

Daring Aviator Had Reached
a Height of 6,175 Feet and
Was Still Climbing When
Engines Missed Explosions.

READY TO COLLAPSE UPON REACHING EARTH

Compelled to Make a Circling
Glide to Save Himself From
Falling Into Sea—Specta-
tors Thought It Fancy Work.

RECORDS BROKEN ABROAD

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 9.—
Walter Brookins in a Wright bi-
plane broke the world's altitude
record here this evening when he attained
a height of 6,175 feet. He used his
last drop of gasoline at his highest al-
titude and was still climbing when his
engines missed explosions. The avia-
tor brought his machine back to level
to get the last drop of fuel out of the
storage tank to reach the line of vision
of engineers on the beach.

Reaching the imaginary line, Brook-
ins started to glide to earth and his
engine stopped entirely when he was
5,500 feet and still over the ocean. He
circled the beach, which the crowd
believed to be a bit of fancy flying,
was done to save himself from
diving into the sea.

Brookins was ready to collapse when
he reached the ground, and did not
tell of his plight in the air until mid-
night, after he had partly recovered.

Officials at midnight gave 6,175 feet
as the exact height of the flight from
calculations of engineering experts.
The barograph record is 6,200 feet,
leaving but 25 feet difference. It is
expected that the record will stand
without protest.

By his feat today, Brookins wins the
\$5,000 prize offered by the Atlantic
City Aero club for breaking a world's
record unless a higher altitude is
reached here before the end of the
present week.

Brookins spent one hour two min-
utes and 35 seconds in the air,
according to official timing. About 15
minutes of this time was made in cir-
cling ascent, the rush of over a mile
to the ground consuming less than
seven minutes.

Bethany Plains, Rhine, July 9.—
Many records have been broken at
the aviation meeting here during the
week, but the most sensational flights
have been made by Leon Morane, the
French aviator, who today in a new
100-horsepower biplane,
covered five kilometers (3.1 miles) in
two minutes and fifty-six seconds and
ten kilometers in five minutes and 47
seconds and by M. La Bouchere, also
a Frenchman, who broke the world's
record for distance, 240 kilo-
meters (150 miles) in a single flight
in four hours, 37 minutes and 45 sec-
onds.

The most remarkable achievement of
a remarkable day was that of Morane,
who made his flight of more than a
mile a minute while ten other machines
were in the air. As compared with
his, they seemed to be standing still.
Leblanc will use the same type of
aeroplane in the Gordon Bennett con-
test and French experts consider that
he has a splendid chance to capture
the trophy, as the speed developed by
Morane today was more than four min-
utes under the winning time of Curtiss
for the same distance last year.

Oleslag reduced the 100 kilometer
(62.1 miles) to one hour and eight min-
utes. Auburn in a monoplane, with
a single passenger, covered 135 kilo-
meters (83.9 miles) in 2:09.07. La Bouch-
ere was awarded a special prize of
\$1,000 for breaking Oleslag's record
up to the 250 kilometers. The con-
structor's prize for the greatest total
in the distance covered by three ma-
chines of one design goes to the An-
tolinette monoplane, which covered 2-
744 kilometers (1,706 miles).

CHAUTAUQUA OPEN SEASON FOR KICKING VOTERS DOWN

Senator Bristow of Kansas Making Speeches in Behalf of the Insurgents

WINFIELD, Kan., July 9.—Emphatically declaring that the fight of the
"progressives" had just begun, United States Senator Joseph
L. Bristow of Salina delivered here this afternoon his first public utterance
following his visit Saturday last with Representatives Murdock and Madison
to Oyster Bay to confer with Colonel Roosevelt.
"The House progresses," said the senator, "have made great progress.
They have practically overthrown the domination of Cannon and the coterie
of men who surrounded him. But," he added, significantly, "the great work
is but fairly begun."

Senator Bristow's speech was deliv-
ered at the Winfield Chautauqua. He
analyzed the tariff and sketched the
work of the "progressive Republicans"
in amending the railroad bill. There
never had been a time in American his-
tory, he said, when greater responsi-
bility rested upon the moving citizen
than today.

The country had never faced prob-
lems more perplexing. "The fundamen-
tal question to be determined, he as-
serted, was 'should this government
be administered in the interest of the
average man, or for the benefit of
special privileges?'"

"The conflict in American politics to-
day," argued Senator Bristow, "is
based upon the same fundamental prin-
ciples as was that which preceded the
civil war. The corporate interests of
the country have dominated the affairs
of the nation as completely as did the
slave interests in the days of its great-
est strength.

"Just as every effort made for the
restriction of slavery was resisted by
the slave power, so every effort made
to protect the people from the injus-
tice of corporate greed is resisted by
the great corporations of this time.
The representatives of the slave power
had seats in the halls of Congress and
in the White House."

(Continued on Page Two.)

GOSSIPS ARE GUESSING



KERMIT ROOSEVELT,
Second Son of the Former President, Who is Returning to Europe Soon After
Reaching Home.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Kermit Roose-
velt, who was with his father on the
African hunting trip, sailed
today for Europe in company with Con-
gressman William Cooch of Oyster Bay
on the steamship America. Young
Roosevelt carried considerable baggage
with him and a number of guns, and it
is understood he will do some hunting
in Switzerland. He expects to return
some time in September, and declared
his only object in going to Europe was
for recreation and pleasure. Asked if
he was going to Europe to meet Miss
Margaret Rutherford, daughter of Mr.
William K. Vanderbilt, sr., young
Roosevelt laughed and said:
"Why, I am not even acquainted with
the young lady."

DIVORCED WIFE OF WALKER IS MARRIED

Farmington Turns Up Another Ep- isode Which Echoes Killing of Earl S. Beers at Ogden in 1907

THE latest matrimonial surprise to emanate from Farmington, the hotbed
of marriage surprises, comes in the announcement of the marriage of
Don R. Dix, a jeweler employed by the Weil Jewelry company of Salt Lake,
and Mrs. Josephine Walker, divorced wife of Fred C. Walker, vice president
and general manager of the Salt Lake Electrical Supply company. Mr. and
Mrs. Dix are living at the Avalon apartments, Third South and Second East
streets.

In the marriage of Mrs. Walker
there is an echo of the tragedy at
Ogden, September 18, 1907, in which
Earl S. Beers, a charlatan physician,
known as the "boy phenomenon" suf-
fered physical injuries at the hands
of Fred C. Walker, from which he died
two days later. At the trial of Walker
it developed that Beers had broken
up his home, and although held under
a charge of murder, the "unwritten
law" played a prominent part and
Walker was subsequently acquitted.

The case was of such a sensational
nature that it fairly rocked Salt Lake
and Ogden society and reverberated
through the state.

It was clearly established as the
case began to unfold that relations be-

tween Mrs. Walker and Beers from the
time they met in Salt Lake, where
Beers had a wife, until a few days be-
fore Beers received the terrible beat-
ing from which he died, were of a
nature which could not be tolerated by
a self-respecting husband, and exas-
perated Walker to a state of frenzy
which prompted the fatal assault.

A few days before Beers was called
to answer for his part in the liaison,
Mrs. Walker had been sent to Los An-
geles by her husband that she might
be removed from the seeming hypnotic
influence of the itinerant "doctor," but
so firm was the hold which Beers
seemed to have on her that she wrote
him endearing letters from California,
in which she declared that he was her
soul's affinity.

Met Through Advertisement.
Beers and Mrs. Walker met in Salt
Lake through one of his advertise-
(Continued on Page Two.)

SMALL FINE ASSESSED

Sophie Beck, Principal in the Storey
Cotton Swindle, Not Badly
Used by Court.

Philadelphia, July 9.—Brought to
the bar of the United States court in
this city today, after she had eluded
capture for nearly five years, Sophie
Beck, one of the principals in the fa-
mous Storey cotton swindle, which
found victims in all parts of the
United States, pleaded guilty to the
charge of using the mails to defraud.
She was sentenced to pay a fine of
\$300, and also to pay \$200 of the cost
of prosecution.

After the Storey swindle had been
exposed five years ago, Sophie Beck
went to Europe. She returned to the
United States last year and was ar-
rested in Atlantic City in September.

All of the principals of the Storey
company, with the exception of Stan-
ley Francis, fled the country. Fran-
cis recently completed serving a three
and one-half years' sentence in the
penitentiary. Frank Marvin, presi-
dent of the concern, is serving a five-
teen-year sentence in Sing Sing on a
charge brought against him in New
York, and Ewart Storey, another of
the promoters of the concern, died in
an insane asylum in France.

(Continued on Page Two.)

JUDICIAL ARROGANCE

THE decision of Judge Lewis in The Herald-Republican case may not be
as interesting in detail as it is objectionable in principle to a people who
uphold freedom in government, yet it certainly is not deficient in the former
particular.

For illustration: Employees of this paper were fined for obeying the
orders of the management of the paper, when none of them was doing any-
thing unlawful. Just where does an employee get off in such a procedure?
A reporter who was fined had taken a clipping from a paper, under instruc-
tions from a superior, and had placed it on the superior's desk. That was the
full extent of his responsibility, and he was held culpable. The same line
of ruling could punish the foreman for handing the copy to the linotype, or
the latter for putting it into type, or the newsboy for delivering the paper.
Look over the situation and figure out what a wonderfully analytical judicial
mind it is that would hold culpable the reporter who merely obeyed orders
that he had to obey or lose his job. Interesting, isn't it?

Then there was the remark of Mr. Lewis, when informed that the paper
had proceeded only in the usual manner of giving the news, that he had been
on the bench seven years and never knew of such an incident. Yet, on the
very day that The Herald-Republican published the Thorne confession in the
Thorne case, the other morning paper published a summary of that same
confession, giving all of its salient points. Mr. Lewis held that it was defa-
mance in The Herald-Republican, but gave silent approval to practically the
same action in the other. Ordinary people, of course, will say that if it were
defiance in one it was also defiance in the other; but Mr. Lewis virtually tells
us that ordinary people do not have analytical minds.

Again, when Col. Booth was presenting this paper's view of the case
on the legal question involved, Mr. Lewis characterized the argument as
childish. Putting aside for the time the suggestion of insolence and dis-
courtesy in such a remark to any attorney presenting his case, read what
Mr. Lewis said about jurors:

As to saying that jurors can lay their opinion aside, some men can.
One juror answered that he could, and yet when he got through with his
statement, the court was satisfied that what he meant by a fair trial was
that the conviction of a man that was guilty, and he believed him guilty,
would be a fair trial, and all in the world that he thought was a fair trial
of the defendant. Right, was a convict him, and yet he had stated that he
could put aside that opinion and try him and give him a fair trial and he
didn't have any doubt about it, but that was his idea of a fair trial. He
is a business man in this city, a man of more than ordinary intelligence. It
takes more than the average man to lay aside opinions formed from news-
paper accounts.

Read it over again, and if that isn't childish in any person possessing
fair intelligence, try and figure out what it is; the prospect is that you will
find any other solution more difficult than a 13-15-14 puzzle. Is it any won-
der that the average man evades jury duty in some courts, when he has to
come up against such stuff as that?

And if it isn't childish, what does such berating of jurors mean? Here
is a man of intelligence who says that if the accused is guilty, and as a juror,
he believes him to be guilty, he will find a verdict in accordance with that
conviction. Doesn't every honest juror do that same thing? But, says Mr.
Lewis of the sample juror whom he was referring to:

He is a business man in this city, a man of more than ordinary intelli-
gence. It takes more than the average man to lay aside opinions formed
from newspaper accounts.

Does it? And yet this man of "more than ordinary intelligence" gets
this manner of judgment against him, publicly announced from the bench.
It would seem to require a most extraordinary intelligence, to say the least,
to define such stuff as anything else than either childish or vicious.

And here is another of Mr. Lewis' sayings:

When the court issued the first citation in this case, I thought that no
punishment would be required, that all that was necessary was to attract
the attention of the newspaper to the matter, and that they would not then
claim the right.

Then this paper was punished for claiming its right, and its employees
were punished because the paper claimed its right. That statement is plain.
We would not suggest that it is childish; people of ordinary intelligence would
say it was too wicked for that.

But what is the matter here? Hasn't the humblest citizen in this land
the privilege of claiming his right? And is he to be punished for making his
claim, even if he is mistaken, which The Herald-Republican is not in this in-
stance, Mr. Lewis to the contrary notwithstanding? And, further, is there
deceit, honor, or uprightness in inflicting punishment upon any citizen for
setting up in the courts his claim to his rights?

Isn't the extraordinary intelligence assumed in this case extraordinarily
remarkable when you come to look at it.

LEPER IN HIDING; HE SOLD POPCORN

John Kokas, Hunted by State and Federal Officials, May Be De- ported If Captured

THOUGH sought by city, state and federal officials, John Kokas, known to
have leprosy, is in hiding somewhere in Salt Lake fearing detection, be-
cause it will almost certainly mean his deportation to one of the leper colonies
maintained by the United States. For several days the officers have bent every
effort to run down the foreigner, but without success. Members of the Greek
colony have been called in to aid in the search, but had not been able to find the
man last night.

Kokas has been in Salt Lake for
about a year and a half, so far as can
be learned, and for a year lived in a
popcorn wagon, selling this and other
dainties from the streets of Salt Lake,
all the time suffering from leprosy.

One of the most startling facts as-
certained in searching for the hidden
man is that Kokas visited more than 20
physicians in Salt Lake seeking treat-
ment for the scourge, but that the fact
was never brought to the attention of
the state board of health until last
week, when Dr. T. B. Beatty, secretary
of the board, took immediate steps to
find the man and, failing, turned the
matter over to Dr. Samuel G. Paul, city
physician.

MURDER RESULT OF FEUD

Leonardo Belachia Slain in the Italian
District of Chicago by Un-
known Who Escaped.

Chicago, July 9.—A tragedy explain-
able only on the theory of an old Italian
feud, was enacted here today.
Leonardo Belachia of 863 Gault street,
in the heart of the north side Italian
district, was slain by a man who sud-
denly approached while Belachia was
talking to a third person in front of
the Belachia home.

The murderer fired five bullets into
his victim's back. Although pursued,
he disappeared up an alley after bow-
ing over a grocer who attempted to
seize him.

Mrs. Belachia, mother of five chil-
dren, declared her husband had received
no threatening letters and ascribed the
crime to a feud begun in Sicily, but of
which she knew nothing definite.

CITY OF NEWARK AGAIN PEACEFUL



GOVERNOR HARMON OF OHIO.

GOVERNOR HUGHES IS NEXT ON THE LIST

Will Visit Sagamore Hill Tuesday and
Pass the Night With Col.
Roosevelt.

Oyster Bay, July 9.—"I shall have
no visitors until Governor Hughes ar-
rives next Tuesday," Mr. Roosevelt said
today. "The governor will spend the
night here."

The colonel spent most of the day
trying to make some headway with the
piles of letters that await his atten-
tion. Despite the heat, he stuck to his
work until late in the afternoon when
he stopped for a game of tennis.

The colonel gave a little informa-
tion about his son Kermit's departure
for Europe today. Kermit, he said,
was sailing in accordance with a plan
made long ago to spend as much of the
summer as possible in studying at
Paris. The plan had been made before
Kermit and his father left for Africa
and Kermit probably would not have
returned to this country until late had
not his brother, Theodore, requested
that he act as best man at Theodore's
wedding.

Hughes Was Invited.
Albany, N. Y., July 9.—The following
statement was given out at the execu-
tive mansion tonight:

"Governor Hughes has received an
invitation from Colonel Roosevelt to
spend Tuesday evening at Oyster Bay
as his guest and has accepted."

ADMITTED THE CHARGES

Jury Out in the Case of Man Claiming
to Be a Prophet, Who Made Coun-
terfeit Money.

Helena, Mont., July 9.—In the United
States court today Joseph Lee, who
calls himself the prophet of God, and
who, with his two sons, is on trial for
counterfeiting and who insisted on de-
fending his own case, took the stand
and admitted that he made the 22 coun-
terfeit gold coins seized by the govern-
ment.

"Money is the God of the country,"
said the bearded and long-haired prop-
het, "and I only wanted to show how eas-
ily that God could be counterfeited."

Continuing, Lee predicted many dire
things, including the destruction of the
government by "the people from the
west," and insisted that record be made
of his predictions in order that he
might be vindicated in after years. Lee
said that his sons were innocent of
any wrongdoing.

Judge Carl Rasch today denied a mo-
tion made by the attorney for Lee's
sons asking that a commission be ap-
pointed to examine into the mental con-
dition of the elder Lee.

The case was given to the jury at 5
o'clock, with instructions to return a
verdict by 10 o'clock Monday.

PRESIDENT DIAZ OFFERED TO EXERT HIS INFLUENCE

Text of the Correspondence Refer- ring to the War Existing in Nicaragua

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The attitude of the Mexican government to-
ward the Madriz cause in Nicaragua and the light in which President
Taft views Central American affairs were made plainer today when the text
of the correspondence which recently passed between President Diaz and Presi-
dent Taft on the subject became public. This correspondence took place sev-
eral weeks ago, but further than bare statements about the exchange and its
purport, the state department had nothing to say about it.

The letters were printed in Spanish
in Mexico City, and were translated
here today. President Diaz wrote to
President Taft as the result of the cir-
culation of a telegram Madriz sent to
Central American governments, pro-
testing against the action of the United
States in Nicaragua.

"If these facts are exact in all de-
tails," said President Diaz, after refer-
ring to Madriz's protest, "I permit my-
self in the most friendly spirit to rec-
ommend most earnestly to your excel-
lency that, inspired once more by that
high spirit of justice which has always
marked the government of the United
States of America, you would recon-
sider those instructions where Nicara-
gua complains towards the end of per-
mitting the government of Madriz

within a prudent period, to accomplish
the pacification that is offered, since
a prolongation of a state of war in
that country might perhaps harm all
of Central America. If your excellency
believes that my good offices may
prove successful in any manner for the
pacification of Nicaragua, I shall al-
ways be disposed to exercise them."

President Taft in reply sent Diaz the
text of the report which Secretary
Knox had sent to Madriz himself
through Consul Olivares. This has
already been published.

In addition, President Taft spoke of
conditions in Nicaragua as deplorable.
He said:

"I esteem your excellency's friendly
interest in the relation of the United
(Continued on Page Two.)